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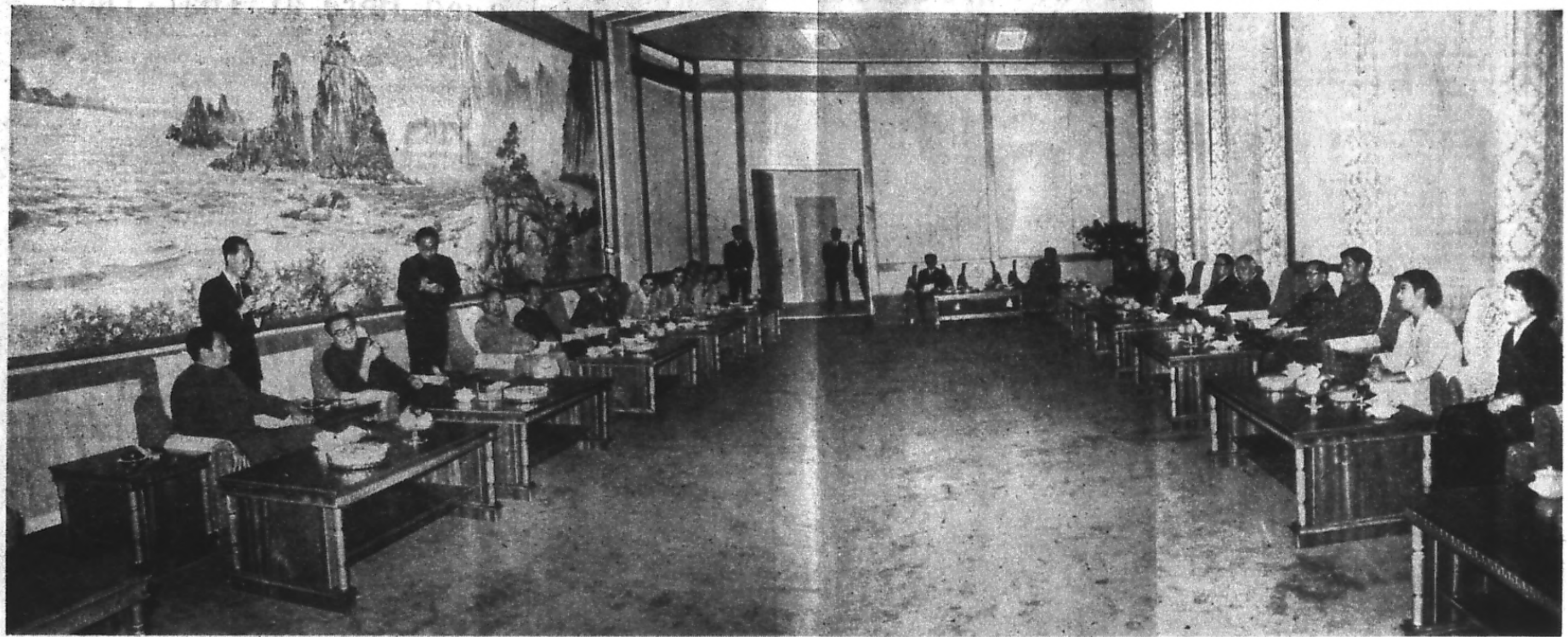


The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the leading members and artists of the Chinese Performing Arts Troupe

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Appreciates Song and Dance Performance of Chinese Performing Arts Troupe and Receives Its Leading Members and Artists

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the song and dance performance given by the Chinese Performing Arts Troupe at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of September 10.

Seeing the performance together with the great leader were Vice-Presidents Kang Ryang Uk and Kim Dong Gyu, Comrades Choe Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Li Yong Mu, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Yong Nam, Ryu Jang Sik, Hyon Mu Gwang, Ho Dam, Chon Mun Sop and Kong Jin Tae, and Directors of the Departments of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel from scientific, educational, cultural, art and press circles and working people and artists in the city.

The performance was also appreciated by the members of the Chongryon delegation headed by Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) visiting the homeland; the delegation of Koreans in Japan headed by Hwang Byong Tae, Vice-Director of the Political Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, which had come to the socialist homeland to express thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for the remittance of 20,000 million yen of educational aid fund and stipends; the delegation of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kang Taek Jung, Chief of a Section of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon; the home-visiting group of Chongryon functionaries headed by Song Jung Sil, Chief of a Section of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon; and the delegation of the Tonghae Company Ltd. in Japan headed by its Executive So Il Gun.

Ambassador Li Yun-chuan and staffers of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang also saw the performance.

Also joining company were head of the Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Hao Liang, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and Leading Member of the Ministry of Culture of the State Council, and deputy head of the troupe Lu Jen-min.

As they saw the performance of the talented Chinese artists who had given an excellent art performance in honour of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and pleased him when he visited the People's Republic of China last April, leading our Party and government delegation, the spectators were overwhelmed with infinite respect and reverence for the great leader who developed the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China to a higher stage to suit the trend of the development of the present times through his visit to the People's Republic of China.

When the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the box amid the strains of the welcome music, the entire audience warmly welcomed him with thunderous cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and stormy applause.

The Chinese Performing Arts Troupe raised the curtain with the drums and concert "Big Haul Flag Is Flying" and put on stage excellent works rich in ideological content and high in artistic level, which included the piano solo "Revolutionary Will Piercing the Sky" (song from the modern revolutionary Peking opera "The Red Lantern"), soprano solo "My Beloved Motherland", barytone solo "Song to Peking", fiddle solo "River Water", *seng* solo "The Red Flower of Tachai Blooms in Full Everywhere" and dance "Militiawomen on the Steppe", the successful works created along the revolutionary literary and art line of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Through the performance, which won warm acclaim, the Chinese artists truthfully and vividly showed with refined artistry and passionate performance the infinite reverence and loyalty of the Chinese people to Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, the high revolutionary spirit displayed by them in the struggle against the class enemies within and without in the days gone by, successes made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the revolutionary slogan of independence and sovereignty, self-reliance and hard struggle and the ardent love of the Chinese people for the socialist motherland and the fruitful life they are leading in New China.

The performers deeply moved the audience and won its warm acclamation especially when they successfully played the Korean song "We Will Repay the Benevolence of the Great Leader with Allegiance" on the precious *kayagum* (Korean national musical instrument), the gift given by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung during his visit to China last April.

They sang well in Korean the Korean songs "Sing, the Fork of Road to Mangyongdae!" "Dear Leader, the Night Is Far Advanced," "Changsong Today" and "Korea Is One" and performed the dance "A Bumper Year of Apple" with high artistry delighting the audience.

When the performance was over, all the performers and audience broke into stormy applause expressing their determination to keep in blossom forever the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples initiated and fostered in person by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The warm feelings of Korea-China friendship ran high in the hall when a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and a portrait of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and a close friend of our people, were projected on the red-coloured background with due respect and the entire performers appeared on the stage and loudly shouted **"Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung!" to which the spectators responded with shout of *"manse!"* (hurrah) rocking the theatre.**

Amid the prolonged stormy cheers of *"manse!"* and thunderous applause, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists of the Chinese Performing Arts Troupe and congratulated them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, received the leading members and artists of the Chinese Performing Arts Troupe after seeing its performance on September 10 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Present on the occasion were head of the troupe Hao Liang, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and Leading Member of the Ministry of Culture of the State Council; deputy heads of the troupe Yin Cheng-chung and Lu Jen-min; soloists, instrumentalists and dancers.

Vice-Presidents Kang Ryang Uk and Kim Dong Gyu, Comrades Choe Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Li Yong Mu, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Yong Nam, Ryu Jang Sik, Hyon Mu Gwang, Ho Dam and Kong Jin Tae and personages concerned were on hand.

Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), who is leading a Chongryon delegation on a visit to the homeland, was also present.

Also on hand was Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country.

On the occasion, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the leading members and artists of the Chinese Performing Arts Troupe in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant amity and fraternal friendship.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Progressive Union Party of Senegal

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 10 the delegation of the Progressive Union Party of Senegal.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Magathe Lo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Progressive Union Party of Senegal and its Political Secretary.

On hand were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, and personage concerned Ryom Tae Jun.

Aly Dioum, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to our country, was also present.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and expressed thanks to the guests for having participated in the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Republic to add lustre to our national day, and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Head of the delegation courteously conveyed the friendly greetings and verbal message of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, General Secretary of the Progressive Union Party of Senegal and President of the Republic of Senegal, to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader expressed thanks for the dispatch of the Party delegation by President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his greetings and verbal message, asked the guests to convey, back home, his greetings to His Excellency President and spoke about further strengthening and developing friendship and unity between the two parties and peoples.

After the reception he posed for a photograph with the delegation.

Delegation of Kikanshi Department of Central Headquarters of Japan Socialist Party

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 10 the delegation of the Kikanshi Department of the Central Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Masahiro Yamamoto, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Director of the Kikanshi Department of the Central Headquarters of the Party and Member of the House of Representatives.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Editor-in-Chief of "Kunroja" Kim Gi Nam were on hand.

On the occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and expressed thanks to the guests for their participation in the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the founding of our Republic, which added lustre to our national day. He had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader posed for a photograph with the delegation after the reception.

Delegation of Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 10 the delegation of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, professor of Hosei University, Japan, and Doctor of Law.

On hand were Comrade Kim Yong Nam; Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Choe Jung Guk, President of the Academy of Social Sciences.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and expressed thanks to the guests for having participated in the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the founding of our Republic to make our national holiday more significant, and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

After the reception he posed for a photograph with the delegation.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo; **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan; **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; **Moussa Traore**, Chairman of the National Liberation Military Commission and Head of State and Premier of the Government of the Republic of Mali; Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos; **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic; **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and President of the Republic of Burundi; and **Moamar al-Gaddafi**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic, in reply to their messages of greetings sent on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council, also sent a reply to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the PRG RSVN.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Manuel Pinto Da Costa**, General Secretary of the Movement for Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, in connection with the establishment of the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewics**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, national holiday of the Polish people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of Somalia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the July 23rd Revolution, national holiday of the Egyptian people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Seyni Kountche**, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger, in reply to his message sent to the latter on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of Niger.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings from **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, and **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message supporting our country's joining the ranks of the non-aligned states from Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohammed Daud**, Head of State of the Republic of Afghanistan, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the day of the Republic of Afghanistan.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from **Manuel Pinto Da Costa**, General Secretary of the Movement for Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter in connection with the achievement of the independence of Sao Tome and Principe, the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, our Government's decision on the recognition of Sao Tome and Principe and his assumption of office as President.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from General **Gillermo Rodriguez Lara**, President of the Republic of Ecuador, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the independence day of Ecuador.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Koreans in Japan

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung received on September 11 the delegation of Koreans in Japan which had been spending significant days in the socialist homeland since it came to express thanks to the great leader for his remittance of 20,000 million yen of educational aid fund and stipends.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Hwang Byong Tae, Vice-Director of the Political Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Also on hand were personages concerned.

As they met the great leader whom they had always revered deep in their hearts and held in high esteem in a faraway alien land, the members of the delegation were unable to hold back tears of emotion. They loudly shouted again and again "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" looking up to the fatherly leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands one by one with the delegation members and had a talk with them in a cordial atmosphere.

The delegation members hardened their determination to do better the patriotic work of Chongryon and thus justify with loyalty the deep political trust and solicitude of the fatherly leader, bearing deep in mind the glory of the day when they met the great leader and directly received his precious teachings.

After the reception, the respected and beloved leader posed for a photograph with the delegation.

Undiminished Stories Woven Through the Events in Wuchiatzu

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conducts political work among peasants

It was, in the autumn of 1930, The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung left Tunhua for Wuchiatzu, Northeast China, with the aim to revolutionize the rural areas around Yaoho.

It was entirely a farm village consisting of over 300 scattered Korean households. In those days progressive thoughts had not been disseminated here and the villagers were not saturated with the new ideological trend.

Nationalists who called themselves "pioneers" were planning on building an "ideal village" there, alleging that independence could be attained only through the development of industry and the fostering of strength. For this purpose they built schools, formed mass organizations and conducted cultural enlightenment activities for the peasants.

Their scheme soon proved to be a castle in the air under the situation of the intensified manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists, the landlords and reactionary warlords. But they still stuck to their unattainable plan.

Greatly disillusioned by this, the young people in Wuchiatzu were groping for a new way. They were eager to ride on the changing waves of the times, but in vain.

The great leader was quick to see this situation. He decided to revolutionize the villagers. The first job he undertook was to refashion the nationalists' mass organizations into revolutionary ones.

He began his work by meeting village hardcore elements including young cadres and head of the Nongu (Fellow Peasants) Association. He explained in detail to them about the necessity of improving their work and turning mass organizations into revolutionary ones. He taught them how to tackle problems arising in the course of its preparatory work.

To bring the job to success he sent members of the Korean Revolutionary Army to mass organizations and he himself undertook the job of educating stubborn nationalists who were trying to hamper the aspiration of the masses.

One day the leader called on elderly man Pyon to whom the villagers held in respect as their senior.

This old man considered himself to be a big figure in the nationalist movement and had a strong faith in his plan. So he still dreamed of building an "ideal village".

That day, too, the old man was very emphatic about his plan.

The leader listened to the old man with patience. During the talk he learned that even though he was greatly infected with the nationalist idea he was a man with a strong patriotic constancy and the sense of national independence.

A few days later he visited him again. In an attitude of modesty he said: **It is true that young people lack in their own sense of national independence, but you should not take a stand against those who are sensitive to the trend of the times.** Touching upon the unrealistic plan of building an "ideal village" with his devastating logic, he said in the following vein:

The Japanese imperialists are trampling down our country. We cannot deny this stark reality. They have a tight grip on all arteries of politics, economy and culture. There is not an inch of land where our people could live with complete peace of mind. Do you think that we can really build an "ideal village" in this land covered with a forest of bayonets? Do you think that our people who are deprived of all economic arteries can really develop industry?

The topic of his talk was now changed into the bitter past of our national liberation movement. Then he explained clearly to him the ways of achieving the independence of the country.

The old man was greatly impressed by his masterful ingenuity in political views and his imposing appearance.

Thanks to the energetic activities of the great leader, the "Wuchiatzu branch in Huaite county under the General Federation of Youth in South Manchuria" was reorganized into the Youth League and the "Wuchiatzu branch under the Federation of Women's Education in South Manchuria" into the Women's Association and the Nongu Association into the Peasants' Union. The reorganized organizations began conducting activities briskly with clear-cut aims and new rules of work under the anti-Japanese banner.

The leader directed his attention to the improvement of the cadres' level of work. Short training courses were organized. He undertook lectures, explaining with easy terms the revolutionary theories of the working class. In doing this, he always combined them with the problems immediately before the Korean revolution. And he taught them the forms and methods of political work.

A great deal of attention was also directed to the improvement of the educational work in the Samsong School. Various steps were taken to staff the school with progressive youths, give free education and reorganize the schoolmates' society which only existed for form's sake into the "Juvenile Expeditionary Corps". Night schools sprang up, which served as the bases of ideological education to revolutionize villagers.

Occupied as he was with the vast undertakings, the leader always found himself among the people and imbued the revolutionary truth into them, helping them to take a correct political stand.

He worked tirelessly. He helped the aged in wattling fences and thrashing. He often went out to the field to help peasants in farming. While working with them he inculcated on them the conviction that the fatherland would be surely liberated. At night, even after making long trips across the Yaoho plain under heavy wind and rain, he stayed up late by flickering light writing textbooks for night schools and directing the production of the magazine "Nongu".

These activities of the leader for the country's liberation deeply impressed the people in the Yaoho area, giving them courage and inspiring them to struggle.

As the revolutionary spirit of the masses was heightened and considerable improvements were made in the work of mass organizations the great leader saw to it that they were schooled in the struggle against Japanese imperialism and its stooges.

In this way, during his stay of a few months the Yaoho rural area turned into a revolutionary village alive with a new life and a reliable stronghold for activities of revolutionaries.

Old Pyon marvelled at tremendous changes that took place in Wuchiatzu. One day he spoke before the "influential persons". This is what he said:

"...since my taking part in the independence movement I have met men of various sorts—self-styled 'bigwigs', 'patriots' and 'revolutionaries'. But young Song Ju (the leader's original name) is the first man I have ever seen, who is so intelligent and perfect in political ability. Indeed, he is a man of great wisdom and estimable virtue...."

"Though I am old and out of keeping with the times", he added, "I pledge that I would do everything to help the leader's revolutionary activities from now on."

Really, the Wuchiatzu villagers, nay, the entire Korean people, felt an infinite joy and pride in living with a high esteem for the great leader upon whom they could entirely entrust their destiny.

Li Chang Gyu

The Leader of the People

"I Too Was Greatly Encouraged Here at That Time"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Changsan-ri, Ryongchon county, North Pyongan Province on August 25, 1966. And recalling what had happened in the by-gone days, he said in words to this effect:

I found the Party members here all right. They were quite optimistic, playing on the organ and singing songs during a recess of the meeting, though time was hard... I too was greatly encouraged here at that time!"

It happened on June 20, 1952. The Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors was raging with fury.

That evening the Party members in the village held a general membership meeting of their cell to review the work of rice transplanting and discuss how to ensure a success in weeding.

The meeting was honoured by the leader's attendance.

A report was delivered. The floor was then taken by some Party members. They expressed their zealous determination to work harder for successful fulfilment of the tasks under discussion, offered criticism to each other and advanced creative views.

Time passed fairly. The room was hot and damp. So, Comrade Om, chairman of the Party cell, declared a few minutes' recess.

"Well, let's go out for a change." So saying, the leader rose and went out first.

The Party members followed him.

He took a stroll in the yard without saying a word.

Booms were heard every now and then. The enemy's planes were bombing somewhere afar.

But all of a sudden came the sound of the organ, followed by clear, cheering singing voices, from the publicity room adjacent to the meeting hall. Some woman Party members were singing there.

"Tell me who is playing on the organ. Is she a teacher?" the leader asked quietly.

"No, she isn't. A peasant," Comrade Chang standing beside him answered.

"Is she?... Well, she must be an art circle member...." he remarked.

He walked back and forth as calmly as ever lending his ears to the singing, lost in deep thought.

The organ was played somewhat amateurishly but sounded appealing enough. The singing voices were simple and optimistic. For him it was the voice of fighting Korea and a reminder of the resourcefulness and strong will of her heroic people.

Floating from the publicity room was another song, which developed into a lusty chorus before anyone knew.

The leader stepped up his pace as if to keep time with the singing. When it came to an end, he raised his head and said in a resonant tone.

"Well let's resume the meeting."

He came into the meeting hall and mounted the platform. The Party members greeted him with warm applause and a flood of emotions filled their breasts.

With a bright smile spreading all over his face, the leader gave a look at each of their faces beaming with joy and started to speak slowly:

"Taking into account the fact that this is a general meeting of Party cell in a rural village, I think it alive and very successful. Highly promising at that".

Having so said in praise, he told them in this vein:

The woman comrade who spoke first was the best contributor to the discussion. There will be nothing you can't do if you prepare yourselves and make up your mind the way she does.

How admirable it is, her determination to work hard even if she collapses right in the paddy fields, so as to farm well and produce more food grain for husbands and elder brothers fighting on the front...

I have also been greatly encouraged by her speech. Strong will can make you pull through any difficulty.

The leader dwelt on the need to increase wartime food production and told them in the following vein:

Party members should conduct lively criticism with each other to help remedy shortcomings in their work. Comrade platoon leader of the Self-defence Corps has just offered a reasonable, good criticism. Party members must unconditionally carry out what have been entrusted, assigned or decided by the Party. You can progress only when you carry on good self-criticism and criticism—the powerful weapon in the hand of the Party.

His admonition was so tender-hearted that even Comrade Chang who had remained mute with his head drooping realized what was wrong with him, called up his courage and lifted up his head.

The leader remarked as if reading his mind:

"It will be all right if you correct your defect. There is none who has no shortcoming, is there? You've got to take pills even though bitter". He then had a hearty laughter.

All the Party members in the hall also burst into laughter. The tense atmosphere that prevailed at first was gone before they knew.

Running affectionate eyes over the Party members, the leader questioned them about the food situation in their village with paternal feeling, and they replied in unison that there was nothing to worry about on that score.

Resting his elbows upon the table he said to this effect:

The Workers' Party of Korea justly organizes and mobilizes the people to victorious war, and the people are courageous enough to go through thick and thin in their struggle to meet the requirements of the Party and the government. This is the most important factor which brings us victory.

The key to victory lies in the unbreakable unity and cohesion between the Party and the masses.

The leader's words warmed their hearts, inspiring them with fresh energy and fighting will and convincing them of certain victory.

Saying that knowledge alone would enable them to look ahead into the future and have conviction of victory, he encouraged them to study hard and read many Party publications like "Political Knowledge" in order to raise their politico-theoretical level.

The leader stayed up far into the night to have openhearted talks with the Party members. He looked after their life in every respect and instilled into their minds the firm conviction of sure victory before he left the village.

Workers' Party of Korea: Great Party Which Carried Out Socialist Revolution Uniquely

The Workers' Party of Korea triumphantly carried out in a very short span of time the socialist revolution, the most serious and difficult revolutionary task. This stands out prominently in the exploits it has performed in its struggle under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our Party and people, who had accomplished the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic, were confronted with a new fighting task—task of carrying out the socialist revolution.

The socialist revolution represents the most deep-going, social reform ever known in the human history, the aim of which it is to abolish exploitation of man by man once and for all and pave the way for social progress.

The working class and a revolutionary Party, its vanguard detachment, must carry out the socialist revolution, if they are to fulfil their historic mission in the struggle to liberate the masses of the people from exploitation and oppression and provide them with an independent and creative life. Only when a Party of the working class accomplishes the socialist revolution, will it be possible to put an end to exploitation of man by man for good, completely free the productive forces from the shackles of the old relations of production and speedily develop the nation's economy as a whole. And the socialist revolution alone will render it possible to further strengthen, on a new socialist footing, the unity and cohesion of the popular masses based on the worker-peasant alliance and solidify the political foundation of the revolution by destroying the footholds of reactionaries and the hotbed of old ideas.

Our country started the socialist revolution after having brought the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to conclusion.

In order to carry out the difficult and complex tasks of the socialist revolution our Party concentrated its efforts, first of all, on the solution of the question of establishing the political power of the proletarian dictatorship.

The question of power is the fundamental question in revolution, the vital question on which depends its victory.

The leader found a unique solution to the question of establishing the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a weapon of the socialist revolution, basing himself upon the scientific analysis of the characteristics of the people's power, which had successfully carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half, and of the social and class relations in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the completion of the democratic revolution conditions were created for gradually going over to socialist revolution in the northern half. Therefore, our Party set the task of further developing people's power, a weapon of our revolution, in order to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution. The first historic democratic election was held to establish the People's Committee of North Korea. This was the first institution of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 140.)

The power which undertook the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in our country was the dictatorship of the people's democracy led by the working class.

The leader advanced the original line of instituting the dictatorship of the proletariat in such a way as to strengthen and develop the existing people's power in order to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution.

In accordance with the original and scientific line put forward by the leader, our Party established the government of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a weapon with which to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution, by consolidating the people's power legally and improving its class composition through the historic democratic election, thoroughly smashing all sorts of obstructionist manoeuvrings of the enemies within and without.

Thanks to the original line of the leader and our Party's energetic struggle for its implementation the dictatorship of the proletariat was instituted, with the result that our people came to have the powerful weapon to guarantee a historic victory in transforming the old relations of production along socialist lines.

Having solved the question of power in an original way, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung opened up a new path of the socialist transformation of the old relations of production.

To transform the old relations of production along socialist lines in towns and country is a basic task of the socialist revolution.

The northern half of our country started going over to socialism gradually in the limited sectors as it brought the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to a successful conclusion in the post-liberation days. It was after the war that agriculture, handicraft and capitalist trade and industry were all reorganized along socialist lines on a full scale.

After the war the socio-economic conditions in the northern half of the Republic were very difficult: the war caused terrible destruction to the material and technological foundations of agriculture and extremly impoverished the middle and rich peasants, not to speak of the poor peasants. Under these conditions, if the private peasant economy had been left intact, it would have been impossible to rapidly restore the ruined productive forces of agriculture and quickly improve the living standards of the impoverished peasants. And it would have been impossible to wipe out the footholds of the class enemy in the countryside.

The war inflicted heavy damage on the private merchants and manufacturers in towns. On top of that, they found it impossible to purchase raw and other materials freely and lost even their market, because agriculture and handicraft were being cooperativized and because the state-run industry and socialist commerce were making rapid development. It was therefore impossible for them to manage their economy and maintain their living, unless they relied on the state.

On the basis of the deep analysis of and penetration into the postwar situation of our country and the objective requirements of the revolutionary development, the great leader formulated the revolutionary policy of stepping up the socialist transformation of the old relations of production in towns and country on a full scale, made it public and roused the whole Party and the entire people to the intensive struggle for its realization.

The most important of all in transforming the old production relations along socialist lines is the cooperativization of agriculture.

Having deeply analyzed specific postwar situation in our country, the leader advanced the unique policy to transform the economic forms along socialist lines prior to the technological reform of agriculture, and saw to it that the agricultural cooperative movement was carried out powerfully.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The decisive condition for agricultural cooperativization lies not in whether agriculture is equipped with modern technology but in whether this cooperativization is a vital demand of the peasants themselves, whether the revolutionary forces are prepared to carry it out." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country", Eng. ed., p. 7.)

The leader's policy of effecting the agricultural cooperativization prior to the technological reform is a brilliant embodiment of the principle of the great Juche idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything, and it emanates from the positive utilization of the law of adaption of the relations of production to the character of the productive forces.

In accordance with the correct policy clarified by the leader our Party waged an energetic struggle to transform the economic forms prior to the technological reform. As a result, the door was flung open for the successful technical revolution and agricultural production was boosted up rapidly.

The leader gained new experience in the agricultural cooperativization by creatively solving the question of the correlations between the transformation of the economic forms and the technological reform.

In guiding the agricultural cooperative movement, our Party strictly observed the voluntary principle and followed the correct class policy in drawing the peasants of various strata into the cooperative farming according to this principle.

Throughout the period of the agricultural cooperativization our Party persistently carried out the organizational work and the political and ideological education among the peasants, and, relying on the rapidly-developing socialist industry, gave powerful material assistance to the peasants and helped them in terms of manpower. Our Party fixed the proper size of the agricultural cooperatives, taking into consideration the experiences accumulated in their management and the level of their management staff, and gradually expanded and developed them into big ones as all the conditions were ripe. This was how the decisive victory of the system of the socialist cooperative economy could be achieved in our countryside in so short a period, in only four or five years.

To establish an undivided sway of socialist production relations in the whole society, it is important to carry out the socialist reorganization of individual trade and manufacture.

Under the wise guidance of the leader our Party began the cooperativization of handicraft on an experimental basis in the early days of the transition period, and in the postwar period, energetically pushed it forward carrying it out successfully in a brief time.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Taking into account the characteristic features of capitalist trade and manufacture in our country, our Party adopted the line of remoulding the capitalist traders and manufacturers along socialist lines, instead of expropriating them." (*Ib.* p. 11.)

The national capitalists in colonial, semi-feudal society, though inconsistent, have some revolutionary spirit and are keenly interested in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

There was no need to expropriate the private merchants and manufacturers because capitalist trade and manufacture were totally destroyed in the war and they supported the Party's line of socialist revolution.

In view of such specific conditions, the leader put forth the original line of transforming the capitalist trade and manufacture along socialist lines and saw to it that capitalist traders and manufacturers were drawn into cooperative economy according to the voluntary principle.

Thanks to his correct line and under his wise leadership, our socialist transformation of capitalist trade and manufacture progressed at a very high rate and was completed in 1958 almost simultaneously with agricultural cooperativization.

The chief characteristic of our socialist transformation is that it was completed in a very short time under the difficult conditions where the level of development of productivity was low and the country was artificially divided.

As seen from the above, we could complete the socialist transformation of the old relations of production in a very brief span of time, because we were under the preeminent and wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who lights up the path of revolution by scientifically analysing the actual conditions from the firm, Juche-oriented stand and upon his profound revolutionary theory and leads our Party and people straight to victory in their revolutionary struggle.

Even when he was busy with the state affairs, big and small, the leader found time to visit farm villages, where he acquainted himself with the progress of cooperativization and took measures to consolidate and develop the organized cooperatives.

Noteworthy here is that the fatherly leader showed paternal affection for the private merchants and manufacturers, telling one of them, "I will take you along to communist society."

Because the socialist reorganization of the relations of production was completed in town and country under the wise leadership of the leader, the advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, was established in the northern half of the Republic—the very social system our people had longed for over so many years, the system for which the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners had fought shedding their blood. This is the greatest victory our Party and people have ever made under the leader's well-advised guidance.

Kang Tae Un

Leading the Workers of Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex to Effect Automation

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex is one of the biggest metallurgical bases in our country which is daily attaining prosperity and grandeur under the grateful rays shed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Before the liberation of our country, the workers there had to drudge on like slaves. But now a big revolutionary change is being carried out to free the workers entirely from heat-affected and other harmful, heavy labour.

Television cameras were installed to watch the inside of the furnace where the flames of one thousand and several hundred degrees are raging. Innumerable radio waves contribute to production control. A giant crane for hot-metal ladles is operated by the ultra-short waves transmitted from the control room.

Comprehensive automation and remote control system were applied to production processes in the screening centre, the sintering furnace shop, the reduced pellets shop, the May 14 shop and the coke oven shop. The result was that the number of the workers on the job both in the screening centre and the May 14 shop decreased respectively by 60-70 per cent compared with that in the pre-automation days, while sharply boosting up labour productivity.

Today, the smelters came to work with greater ease, for the iron poles that had roughened their hands in their work gave way to the buttons on the control board.

The admirable change now taking place in the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex is a proud result of the successful implementation of the unique line of technical revolution the great leader advanced to meet the requirements of the immortal Juche idea that all things should be thought of with the main stress on people and brought to serve for people.

The great leader formulated an original thought that the technical revolution under socialism is not simply an economic and technical matter intended for technological improvement but a sacred revolutionary task to free the working people from tough labour, and he worked heart and soul to translate it into reality during the whole period of the building of an independent, modern industry in this land.

Particularly to be noted here is that at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea he advanced the unique line of the three major tasks of technical revolution designed to gradually eliminate the differences in working conditions on the basis of industrialization effected in our country and set forth the task of extensively introducing automation in all branches of the national economy as a means for the implementation of the said line.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"In the first place, a great effort should be exerted to narrow the differences between heavy and light labour, to eliminate heat-affected and other harmful labour and to introduce on a broad scale both semi- and full-scale automation in all fields of the national economy."

Projected automation in all domains of our national economy meant a solemn prelude to a new stage of historic development in its technical reconstruction.

The great leader gave personal guidance in concrete terms to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, one of the large-scale metallurgical bases, so that it could set an example of automation. His aim was to successfully carry out the difficult and complex tasks related to automation.

He said that the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex should take the lead in carrying out the technical revolution and led the workers there to wage a fruitful struggle for the complete elimination of the vestiges of drudgery—a hangover from the old society.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung summoned the functionaries of the Complex up to the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee in March 1973, where he instructed them in detail to step up the project for television application and automation in the Complex.

Moreover, he sent up-to-date apparatuses needed for television application to its steel shop and personally dispatched technicians too.

With intense loyalty to the leader, the workers of the Complex worked at feverish pace and thus installed in a week the production control system to be operated by means of TV apparatuses and modern communication facilities. In this course they were educated to a large extent: the great leader gave them strong conviction of success in their automation project and brought them to keenly perceive what it really meant to them.

Besides, the steel makers were highly encouraged to show their wisdom and enthusiasm in their struggle.

At such a time the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung roused the workers of the Complex to a struggle to reach a higher stage of automation.

It seems that the need for television application and use of walkie-talkie has been felt primarily, the great leader remarked and assigned them to the honourable task of turning the screening centre into a unit which would set an example of remote control system to generalize it on a nation-wide scale. He then sent again various equipment needed for the introduction of the remote control system in the screening centre. This was his tender affection shown for the workers.

The workers of the Complex conducted a speed campaign to reconstruct and readjust all the equipment of the screening centre in conformity with the new requirement of comprehensive automation and set up a remote control system, and completed their job in a short time.

Pleased at this more than anyone else, though it was not so much of a success, the leader gave them another task—to effect remote control in the May 14 shop through uninterrupted innovation and continued advance.

The introduction of remote control system in the May 14 shop would mark another step forward in the projected automation, for several production processes would be automated instead of one.

The workers of the Complex, holding higher the banner of three major tasks of technical revolution, conducted the intensive campaign at lightning speed. And in a matter of 40 days, they wound up the project for comprehensive remote control system in the May 14 shop, which would have taken them more than four months. This was done successfully with their own strength and wisdom at that.

Informed of this, the great leader found time to call at the Complex on May 23 last year though he was busy with on-the-spot guidance. This was his thirty-third visit to the Complex.

It was well past the dinner time. But, saying that if he saw the workers free from heat-affected labour, it would refresh him more than one meal or two, he dropped in at the general control room of the May 14 shop, where he himself handled the control machines and apparatuses and sent a message to the raw material shop by walkie-talkie.

A little later, he went out of the control room and took a few steps ahead, but turned back, re-entered the room and said: "Now, I feel at ease a bit" and "I'm really glad."

Who can tell exactly the full significance of his words which would touch the heartstrings of all. Naturally enough, his words reminded them of a series of events that took place in the days gone by.

Right after liberation, the leader called on the workers of the Complex who willingly turned out in the struggle for the building of a new country. During his conversation with them, he happened to see the scar of a burn produced on the body of a worker under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and his face clouded for quite a while, gently passing his hand over it. The following happened at the time when the struggle for full-scale industrialization had just begun. The smelters were still working in excess heat, and this worried him, because it might be hazardous to their health. So, he brought himself in front of the furnace with flames shooting out, evidently to estimate the heat in which they were working. Then, he instructed the cadres accompanying him to do all they can for the smelters. Now, he ushered in a new era of automation. The smelters, who had sweated their brows constantly, exposed to the danger of injury, found their work much easier as automation was effected in their shop thanks to the leader. Pleased at this, the leader said that he felt at ease a bit.

True, the workers of the Complex were moved to tears, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the people, who was devoting his all to the revolutionary cause for the happiness of the working people.

No wonder that they are now dashing ahead like whirlwind in the van of the huge socialist construction, in order to achieve the great leader's high aim for full-scale automation with credit and turn out more steel.

Following the example set by the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the project for automation is now dynamically being pushed ahead in all branches of the national economy, including other metallurgical plants and the bases of chemical and building-materials industries.

Kang Du Chon

This's Where Steel Makers Work with Ease

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex achieved great success in introducing automation and remote control system. How did this success come about? To find out, I visited there recently.

I dropped in at the screening centre first. A staircase led me into the control headquarters on the second floor. The floor was covered with red flower-patterned carpet. Seen in it were a ten-numbered telephone and walkie-talkie. The control board was made up of several TV sets, scores of various-type gauges, signal-panels, etc.

The operator was a young girl. Watching the flickering lights, red or blue, and the graduation of the gauges, she was controlling the production process by pushing this button or that and by means of telephone and walkie-talkie.

Clearly televiewed was the whole process of operation—bunkers coming into dumping place and ore hauled down by belt conveyor through crusher.

My guide told me that in former days hundreds of workers were needed to process thousands of tons of ore a day at this screening centre but now a workteam staffed with a couple of operators and several mechanics was enough to undertake this job.

I proceeded to the steel shop from the screening centre.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Production processes should be completely automated to eliminate heat-affected labour... We should begin with the branches of industry where there is exposure to high temperatures and switch over to remote control step by step."

The leader has done everything to bring about an era of automation. In order to free the steel workers from heat-affected labour, he, who always values them very much, showed the specific ways of introducing automation and remote control in the metallurgical industry and personally took measures to supply the apparatuses and materials needed for this.

To justify his great favours, the workers and technicians of the steel shop launched a bold, ambitious campaign to effect automation and remote control. Their speed was a lightning speed and their loyalty charge produced a splendid result, completing the project by their own efforts and with their own technique and in a short time at that.

Now I found myself in front of the fully-charged open furnaces. Overhead cranes, loaders and cars were busily at work. There was not a smelter who used to work in excess heat, nor operators of overhead cranes and loaders, nor production controller.

Open furnaces, loaders and overhead cranes were all controlled by signal and switch changes and production was directed from the control headquarters. The feeding of gas and heavy oil was automatic.

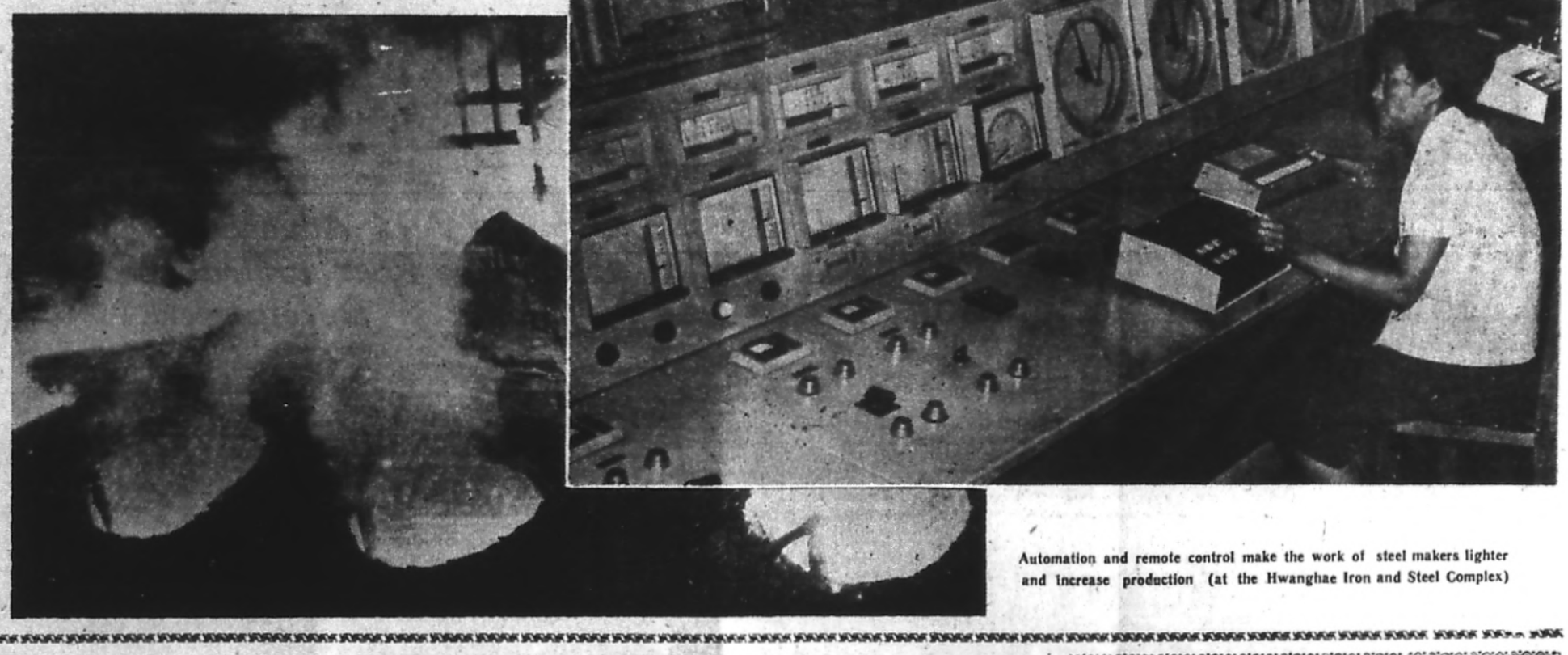
When I was in that room, a controller watching the TV that showed the analysis of the sample molten iron, issued an instruction that hot-metal ladles be made ready for teeming, from open furnace No. 6 some time later. The moment another TV set showed how the preparation was made at the discharging place and rough-ingot shop. The controller shouted over a walkie-talkie: "Discharge, open furnace No. 6!" Instantly, the TV showed a remote-controlled crane carrying a hot-metal ladle towards the discharging place. Presently, the scarlet, molten iron flew out, like a waterfall, dazzling sparks flying all around. And the hot-metal ladle was carried to the rough-ingot shop.

Sure enough, the heat-affected, arduous labour has now become a matter of the past in this steel shop. This's where steel makers work with ease.

The same is true of other shops. It was very pleasant to see the workers working efficiently and with ease.

The militant steel workers are now launching all-out charge to present the fatherly leader with more splendid gifts on the plaza of the grand October festival, the leader who has led them to introduce automation and remote control. They work with the same intensity displayed in fulfilling the assignments of the Six-Year Plan one year and a half ahead of schedule, prompted by a desire to justify with loyalty his great favours.

Sim Nung Mok



Automation and remote control make the work of steel makers lighter and increase production (at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex)

30 YEARS
Under the Banner of the Party

A Land Where All Are Equally Well-off

To promote the well-being of the people systematically is the supreme principle of our Party's activities.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After all, our struggle to build socialism and communism is aimed at bringing a more abundant life to all people and making them equally well-off."

The Workers' Party of Korea has made every effort to thoroughly carry out this policy of the leader since its foundation and converted our country into a country where all are equally well-off.

Real Income on Steady Increase

For the past three decades, our Party directed close attention to the systematic increase of the working people's wages. Pay raise for factory and office workers was effected on six occasions after the Korean war. In 1970 they were granted a 31.5 per cent wage increase in one go.

As a result, the average monthly wage per head of factory and office workers showed an increase of 11 times in 1971 as against 1946.

Thanks to the Party's invariable policy of reducing the differences in wage scale of the working people and systematically and evenly increasing wages, the wages of low-wage earners have been raised in greater proportion to those of high-wage earners, resulting in marked diminution of differences in income. Thus there has been ensured a rational wage balance between the different branches of the national economy and between different trades.

Our Party also directed serious attention to bringing the level of farmers' life closer to that of workers and office employees.

The Party's correct agricultural policy brought about a continuous growth in our agricultural production. This led to a ceaseless rise in farmers' income.

During the period between 1961 and 1968 the income of each farmer household grew 1.8 times in grain and 2 times in cash. And last year the grain income increased 1.4 times as against 1973.

The living standards of our farmers surpassed far the level of the former well-to-do middle peasants.

Besides their basic wages our working people are paid various kinds of additional wages and bonuses in proportion to the trade and the length of service, labour conditions and working areas.

While systematically raising wages our Party under the wise guidance of the great leader took steps to gradually reduce prices and charges and completely abolish taxation.

In the past 30 years our Party made sure that the price cutting of goods was effected more than once on an annual average. Last year witnessed the lowering of the prices of manufactured goods by 30 per cent on an average.

In fixing prices the Party pursues a policy of assigning cheap prices to mass consumer goods, and, particularly, sees to it that the goods for children are priced so low that their production costs can barely be recovered.

Uniform prices are applied to the same sorts of manufactured goods throughout the country, be it in town or village.

Today the house rent paid by our working people is next to nothing. The monthly rent of a self-contained apartment with two rooms is no more than 2-3 per cent of their monthly wage.

In order to narrow down the gaps in the level of living standards of the working class and peasantry the Party took a number of measures, such as the increase of purchasing prices for agricultural products and the continued lowering of fees for the service rendered by agricultural machinery, irrigation fees and of prices of farm implements.

The Party saw to it that the income tax and agricultural tax in kind were lowered on several occasions. Even in the difficult period of the Fatherland Liberation War popular steps were taken to drastically lower the taxes of the working people.

In 1955 there was another 30 per cent reduction in the income tax of factory and office workers and the agricultural tax in kind was reduced to 20.1 per cent on an average from 25 per cent. In 1959 it was reduced again to 8.4 per cent.

The completion of socialist transformation of production relations and the firm laying of foundations of socialist industrialization allowed our Party to totally abolish the agricultural tax in kind in the years of 1964-66.

As a consequence, the taxes paid by the population accounted for no more than 2 per cent of the state budgetary revenue. Even these small taxes were completely abolished on April 1, 1974.

Thanks to this popular policy of our Party the real income of factory and office workers increased 1.5 times, that of farmers 1.6 times last year as against 1970.

Additional Benefits

Our working people enjoy additional benefits, besides the wages each of them get for their labour.

Thanks to the Party's solicitude the factory and office workers are provided with rice whose price is next to nothing and children and students with school uniforms each season.

All the factory and office workers are granted houses by the state. The farmers also live in the modern houses built at state expense.

Last year alone, our farmers are provided with 100,000 houses.

The working people are ensured labour protection and safety engineering, eight-hour working day, paid leave and recuperation and rest. Women workers with children get special benefits from the state.

All the students and pupils from primary school up to the institutions of higher learning are given education gratis and the students of colleges and universities and higher specialized schools receive even scholarships from the state.

Preschool children are under the care of creches and kindergartens at the expense of the state. And all the working people get free medical service. The state also takes care of those who have lost ability to work because of old age and sickness and of supportless old people.

In our country today all the working people, regardless of high-wage or low-wage workers and those with small or large families, are materially guaranteed by the state under the socialist system established by the great leader. And no one has any worries about food, clothing and housing under the care of the state and community; all are equally well-off with no discernible difference among them.

Town-like Rural Villages

In accordance with the great leader's highly important teaching that calls for obliterating the distinctions in living standards between workers and farmers and the distinctions in living conditions between townsfolk and villagers, our Party has been strengthening the assistance of the state to the countryside.

Water piping has been laid in over 60 per cent of farmers' houses; bus service introduced in 85 per cent of rural villages and the task of refashioning rural clinics into hospitals fulfilled. Of course, all these are attributable to the great solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who spares nothing to provide our farmers with better living conditions.

At the same time, a huge sum of state funds went to the building of creches, kindergartens, schools, public service establishments and shops in the countryside. The modern clubhouse built in every village makes the life of villagers more cultured.

A train is available for three students living in a remote mountain area and a school has been built for 5-6 students in an isolated islet. It is the very reality of this country. The Korean people who are evenly well-off under the socialist system established by the leader are the happiest people with nothing to envy in the world.

* * *

During the past 30 years not even a day passed without seeing our leader devoting himself to the improvement of the people's living. He spares nothing for the betterment of the people's life.

In building a factory or a house he saw to it that the Party directed its first attention to the problem related to the people's welfare.

Thanks to the independent national economy firmly built under the wise guidance of the leader, last year our per-capita national income reached more than 1,000 dollars.

All these reliable assets are an earnest of betterment of our people's life.

Pak Ju Sol

Korean Shooters Achieve Fine Results in Third Asian Shooting Championships

Shooters of our country earned 6 gold medals, 3 silver medals and 5 bronze medals in the Third Asian Shooting Championships held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, according to reports.

Our shooters who made their debut in the Asian shooting championships broke old Asian records to become title-holders in various events.

Our People's Athlete Li Ho Jun, a gold medal winner in the 1972 Munich Olympics, carried off 6 gold medals and became the most excellent sharpshooter and star in the championships, leaving a deep impression upon the spectators.

(KCNA)

Our Model Plane Operator Paek Chang Son Wins World Champion Title in Rubber Propelling Model Plane Event

The model plane team of our country returned home after obtaining good results in the World Model Plane Championships held in Bulgaria.

At the championships our team came out first in the individual and team rubber propelling model plane events, demonstrating once again the honour of Chollima Korea and the might of the Juche-based sports.

In this event, model plane operator Paek Chang Son of our country defeated his opponents from the United States and Canada and strong rivals from European countries and took the foremost place to become a world championship holder and win a rotating cup, gold cup, gold badge and gold medal.

In the rubber propelling model plane event, Kim In Sol and Kim Dong Sik of our team also scored fine results, thereby contributing to the victory of our team in the team event.

In the model glider event, our team placed second and carried off a silver cup and silver medal.

Our team won the largest number of cups and gold and silver medals in the championships to come first in the ranking of countries.

(KCNA)

World champion title holder Paek Chang Son

Koreans in Japan Inaugurate a Vigorous Patriotic Movement for National Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Chongryon organizations and Koreans in Japan should more persistently fight this year for the defence of their democratic national rights and for the prosperity and progress of the socialist fatherland and national reunification; they should make tireless efforts to strengthen international solidarity with the Japanese people and revolutionary peoples of the world."

Upholding this teaching of the great leader, the 600,000 Korean residents in Japan are now stepping up patriotic activities.

Afoot is various forms of patriotic movement—march on foot, demonstration, signature-collection and so on—to reject nuclear war attempt on Korea by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, demand US troops' pullout from south Korea and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. These activities are to be seen at any place where the organizations of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) are functioning and Koreans live.

On July 27, the march on foot started simultaneously in all parts of Japan to demand the country's independent, peaceful reunification. Fifteen thousand Koreans left Osaka on a 620 km march to Tokyo. This march was brought to a successful conclusion by the end of August.

Numerous Koreans joined in this reunification march under the slogans: "Let all compatriots participate in one-day march for national reunification with heightened loyalty to the fatherly leader!" and "Let all Koreans walk at least for one day for national reunification!" This was the expression of their intense loyalty and ardent patriotism.

This mammoth march contributed to imbuing all Koreans in Japan, regardless of organization affiliations, with the firm conviction of national reunification and powerfully aroused them to the struggle for this aim.

A vigorous drive is now going on among Korean residents in Japan to get over 5 million signatures from the Japanese people by September 30.

On August 5, hundreds of compatriots under the Tokyo Headquarters of Chongryon passed out 90,000 handbills among the Japanese people and collected over 8,000 signatures supporting our cause of national reunification during wayside PR campaigns and at stations. During one-week campaign the Santama Headquarters got 30,000 signatures.

Also afoot is the demonstration in the sea for similar aim.

On August 8, over 2,600 Korean traders and manufacturers took part in this demonstration. This took place at 28 main ports along the Inland Sea of Japan. Getting on board 150 boats they shouted: "US troops, get out of south Korea at once!", "Active support to the struggle of the south Korean people!"

This was the full demonstration of their unshakable resolve and fighting spirit to drive out the US imperialists from south Korea and attain the country's independent, peaceful reunification without fail.

The patriotic movements of Koreans in Japan for national reunification are receiving firm support and encouragement from the Japanese people.

The noted personalities from party and social organizations—the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan-Korea Association and the Japan Women's Association—joined in the big reunification march. Seen on sashes worn over their shoulders were the slogans: "Objection to nuclear war in Korea"; "Japan-Korea solidarity"; "Aid corps representing of all sections of Japanese people".

The Koreans' patriotic mass movements for national reunification that are taking place in the whole of Japan will powerfully inspire the south Korean people to the anti-outside force and anti-puppet struggle. They will also greatly contribute to mustering international support for our people's just cause—forcing the US imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea and promoting Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

Kim Byong Sam

Korean nationals in Japan carry on a dynamic struggle against the machination of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to create "two Koreas"

US Imperialists' Crimes Committed for Korean Aggression under the Abused Name of the UN

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the US imperialists themselves who have wantonly violated the UN Charter and defamed the name of the United Nations. Each time they resorted to policies of aggression and war, the US imperialists abused the UN flag. Particularly, they committed aggression on Korea under the UN mask and thus left a most disgraceful blot in UN history."

As the great leader said, the US imperialists brought the Korean question to the UN in flagrant violation of the UN Charter, thereby fixing the division of Korea and legalizing their Korean aggression with the usurped UN ensign.

The Korean question is neither a matter of dealing with the defeated nations after World War II nor an international dispute. The Korean question is an internal affair of our nation to reunify the country divided temporarily under the coercion of the outside forces and no one has the right to interfere in it.

This notwithstanding, the US imperialists had the Korean question taken up at the UN in 1947.

This was a gross contravention of the UN Charter. It is explicitly stipulated in Article 107 of the UN Charter that the UN cannot discuss any question of postwar settlement.

Therefore, the then French delegate to the UN admitted its unlawfulness, saying: "Laying the Korean question before the General Assembly is contrary to reason and the discussion of a question of postwar settlement is outside the competence of the assembly."

However, the US imperialists illegally placed the Korean question on the agenda of the Second Session of the UN General Assembly. They turned down the proposal of the Soviet delegate to withdraw the Soviet and US troops from Korea and leave the Korean question to the Koreans and unilaterally cooked up a "resolution" on sending the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" and holding "UN-supervised elections" in Korea. This was how the long-drawn discussion of the "Korean question" in the UN began, causing a calamity both to the Korean people and the UN.

The "resolution" the US imperialists had fabricated unjustly at the UN by using their voting machine was rightly rejected by the Korean people. Such being the case, they again overruled the UN Charter and had the "UN Interim Committee" called, as premeditated, and trumped up a "resolution" on holding separate "elections" in the so-called "possible area," that is, only in south Korea under the US army occupation. Separate "elections" were thus conducted in south Korea on May 10, 1948 at the point of the bayonet of the US imperialists and a puppet regime rigged up there.

The US imperialists who had fixed the split of Korea by bringing the Korean question to the UN in crude violation of the UN Charter triggered off an aggressive war in Korea, abusing the name of the UN.

Having unleashed an aggressive war on June 25, 1950 against the northern half of the Republic through the medium of their puppets in south Korea, they saw to it that the UN Security Council met, as they had already planned. Furthermore, branding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the victim of aggression, as "aggressor" and describing their armed aggression on Korea as a "self-defensive police action" of the UN, they put the "UN forces" helmets on the heads of their aggressor troops and dispatched them to Korea.

◇ Six and Half-a-Dozen ◇

GI: "I will take off one!"

At the same time, they reorganized the "UN Commission on Korea", which had been formed as a tool of their aggression on Korea, into the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

The unreasonableness of the "resolution" on sending the "UN forces" to Korea was proved patently by the fact that it was manufactured without any confirmed investigation as to who had ignited the war in Korea and in the absence of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the victim of aggression, and even in violation of the principle of unanimous vote of all the permanent members of the Security Council.

The US imperialists waged the aggressive war in Korea, employing the most bestial methods unheard-of in the war history of the world, but they were compelled to bend the knee before the Korean people.

They continuously pursued the policy of aggression on Korea, instead of drawing a due lesson from their defeat in Korea and pulling out of Korea.

Through the "UNCURK" they covered up their aggression on Korea and hampered Korean reunification.

And they made the "UNCURK" unilaterally present forged data on Korea to the UN every year and, on this basis, undertook that "resolutions" were adopted to justify the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops and prevent the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

For its aggressive crime in Korea the "UNCURK" was scathingly condemned by the people of the world and eventually dissolved according to the resolution adopted at the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1973.

The dissolution of the "UNCURK" means that the "UN Command" framed up on the same ground must be disbanded and the US imperialist aggressor troops also be withdrawn from south Korea which they keep occupying under the mantle of the UN.

But the US imperialists are craftily trying not to quit south Korea, harping on the fictitious "threat of aggression from the north" and "peace" in Korea.

Previously they twaddled that their occupation troops in south Korea could not allow themselves to withdraw from there because they were stationed there in accordance with the UN "resolution". But today when the withdrawal from south Korea of the US imperialist aggressor troops wearing the "UN forces" berets has become an irresistible demand of our time, they insist that the US troops in south Korea are not the "UN forces". They say that even when a resolution on the withdrawal of the "UN forces" is adopted at the current UN General Assembly session, their troops will remain as ever in south Korea under the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty". Now that the 42-nation draft resolution to be placed on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session—"On the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea"—was brought forward and the situation in the UN has turned extremely unfavourably to them, the US ambassador to the UN blusters that they will not observe the UN resolution on the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea "if it is not adopted with unanimous approval".

This is a robber-like logic ignoring the authority of the UN.

At the same time, the US imperialists brought forward the 6-nation joint "draft resolution" in which they pretended that they were willing to dissolve the "United Nations Command", in a foolish attempt to deceive some one.

In the "draft resolution" they did not touch upon the withdrawal of the US troops. They pretended that they were prepared to dissolve the "UN Command". But in fact they attached unreasonable "conditions" to it. Thus they revealed their intention not to disband the "UN Command".

This is a vicious challenge to the UN and an unbearable insult to the people of the world. The time has gone never to return when the US imperialists could have their own way at the UN and other international forums. The US imperialists' threat and blackmail are no longer workable.

By no means can the US imperialists justify their occupation of south Korea. If the US imperialists behave brazen-facedly like this, it will more fully lay bare their true colour as the aggressor.

The only way out is for the US imperialist aggressor troops to get out of south Korea at once.

Kim Dong Ok

US Imperialists' Nasty Scheme to Justify the Occupation of South Korea

A press report from Seoul said that the UN flags were lowered on August 16 and their use was "restricted" in most of military establishments of the US imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea.

A spokesman of the US imperialist aggressor troops' headquarters in south Korea declared on September 10 that this measure was taken "to distinguish the US troops performing the military mission of the UN Command" from "those stationed in south Korea in accordance with the ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty".

This is a ridiculous and brazen-faced move to make it an accomplished fact that the US imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea are not the "UN Forces" but the troops stationed under the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty" and thus to justify their continued occupation of south Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As the situation has turned unfavourable to them, these days the US imperialists are working to flout world opinion and avoid the troops' withdrawal with preposterous sophistry."

Withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops wearing the berets of the "UN Forces" in south Korea has become an irresistible demand of the times. This is the problem awaiting the earliest solution in the UN.

As is known to all, 42 UN member nations jointly submitted to the current 30th Session of the UN General Assembly a draft resolution "On the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea".

The draft resolution, whose substance is to dissolve the "UN Command" and withdraw all foreign troops occupying south Korea under the UN flag in order to check the US imperialists' intervention in and aggression on Korea and facilitate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, has found an extensive response among the world's people as well as among many UN member nations because it correctly reflects the demand of the times. And it is driving the US imperialists deeper into a blind impasse.

That the US imperialists have taken the said measure prior to the current UN General Assembly Session draws a particular attention. It should be perfectly clear that by so doing they want to extricate themselves from such a predicament. But this only reveals their brigandish nature.

Formerly the US imperialists maintained that their troops in south Korea were "UN Forces". But today when it has become impossible to wear the berets of the "UN Forces", they say that their troops are not "UN Forces" but are staying in south Korea under the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty".

This shameless statement is the gangster-like logic always used by the US imperialist aggressors and this can persuade nobody.

The US imperialist aggressor troops crept into south Korea with the berets of the "UN Forces" long before the so-called treaty was fabricated. This is an undeniable historical fact.

As for the "treaty" it was rigged up by the US imperialists with the treacherous south Korean puppets who can represent no one of the Korean people in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. So, this is an out-and-out illegal and aggressive document.

With no sophistry or crafty manoeuvres, however, can the US imperialists justify their occupation of south Korea or cover up their nature of aggressor.

The UN must deal a proper blow at the US imperialists' scheme to persist in their aggression in Korea and take measures to dissolve the "UN Command", withdraw the US imperialist aggressor troops with the berets of "UN Forces" from south Korea.

The US imperialists must give up foul machinations to continue their military occupation of south Korea and quit there at once, taking along their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

Li Jip

ARY Advances along the Road to Independent Development

The people of the Arab Republic of Yemen observe the day of victorious revolution—September 26, 1962—amid a dynamic struggle for the building of a new society.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the people of the ARY.

Following the victory in the revolution and the proclamation of the Republic, the Yemeni people have waged a vigorous struggle to defend the Republic and create a new life as true masters of their country.

As a result, all the colonial aftermaths left over by the old society have been liquidated gradually and looks of the country have changed beyond recognition.

Today, too, the ARY Government is taking progressive measures for the economic development of the country. On the other hand, it is directing its attention to the improvement of people's livelihood and arousing all the people to the struggle to achieve the country's independent development.

Externally it is pursuing the policy of non-alignment and actively supporting the righteous struggle of the progressive people of the world.

The ARY Government and people are fully supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries against the imperialists and Zionists and for the restoration of the Arab land occupied by the Israeli aggressors and for the defence of the national dignity and sovereignty and are making every effort for the unity of the Arab countries.

Today the people of the ARY are conducting energetic activities in the international conferences and international forums including the UN, supporting the just struggle of the Korean people to make the US imperialists withdraw from south Korea and realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

At the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned States held in Peru last August, the ARY made efforts for the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the non-alignment movement as an official member state and it expressed once again full support, through the conference, to all the struggles for the acceleration of the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

The Korean people are very grateful for this and will never forget such a struggle of the Yemeni people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is a principle consistently maintained by our Government and people to promote fraternal relations with the newly independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, learn from each other and support and cooperate with each other."

The Korean people not only regard it as their sacred duty to develop the relations of friendship with the third world countries and the progressive peoples of the world and support, cooperate and unite with each other but also make every possible effort for the victory of the common cause of the third world people.

Our people value the relations of friendship and cooperation with the ARY people and are proud of having the Yemeni people as their friend.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as their own over all successes attained by the Yemeni people in the struggle for the country's independent development and extend active support and encouragement to their struggle.

In the future, too, as in the past, bonds of friendship between the two countries will be strengthened day by day.

Yun Hae Ik

South Korean Society: "The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Poorer"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"In south Korea today a handful of landlords and capitalists eat and live well but the absolute majority of the working people including the workers and peasants are living stifling lives in match-box houses and hovels, and millions of unemployed wander about the streets in quest of jobs and food. So, south Koreans now criticize their society, saying that 'the rich get richer and the poor poorer'".

In south Korean society today the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats are amassing wealth by selling the country and bleeding the people white, while the absolute majority of the people are further impoverished.

Lives of a small group of the privileged are gorgeous. If you travel around Seoul, you can never fail to notice mansions in the district called Tongbingo-dong. It is said each costs two or three hundred million won. It is furnished even with an indoor swimming pool and indoor fish breeding ground. Hundreds of thousand won are spent on each meal.

But the story is quite different with the overwhelming majority of working people—workers, peasants and other toiling masses. Their housing conditions are appalling. They have to live in board shacks, tents, improvised huts under bridges or in drain-pipes. And they live on brewers' grains.

Many people are compelled to sell their blood or eyeballs to earn bread for their children and many others kill themselves with deep-seated grudge against south Korean society. Such heart-rending incidents are a daily occurrence.

The gap between the rich and the poor is widening in connection with the US imperialists' stepped-up policy of colonial enslavement and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's frenzied acts of selling the country.

An ample proof of this is furnished by the first-stage distribution of the national income.

The data released by the puppet authorities show that the workers' share in the national income from industry dropped from 31 to 24.8 per cent between 1960 and 1970, whereas the capitalists' share increased from 68.6 to 75.2 per cent.

This means that a large part of the wealth produced by the working people's hard labour is concentrated on a tiny handful of exploiters.

The cause that contributes to the yawning gap between the rich and the poor is that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, instigated by the US imperialists, randomly introduce foreign capital under the slogan of "modernization".

The comprador capitalists under the patronage of the Pak Jung Hi clique get big loans from foreign countries against the latter's certification of payment. And they are encouraged to join up with foreign monopoly capitalists in making investments.

In case funds run short, these capitalists can obtain loans from the bank. If even that fails to meet the need, they are allowed to introduce loans from foreign countries in terms of cash or goods.

The annual interest rates of funds available from the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund stand at 6 or 7 per cent. The rates of south Korean funds are up to the mark of 20 per cent or more. So a mere introduction of funds or goods from foreign countries would bring huge profits to comprador capitalists.

Here is another way of money-making. When introducing foreign loans they conclude "double contracts" in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi clique, through which they get unjust enrichment—10 per cent of the total amount of loan.

The Pak Jung Hi clique squeeze money from the people through taxation on the one hand and, on the other, give privileges to the comprador capitalists under the guise of "promoting the development of enterprises".

These privileges open up the "golden age" for them, making it possible to accumulate huge wealth.

South Korea is virtually the "heaven" for the rich, whereas it is the "hell" for the poor—the overwhelming majority of the working people.

The working day in factories is 16-18 hours. Violence by the secret police and agents-provocateurs planted in enterprises widely prevails.

There are millions of unemployed.

Labour accidents occur frequently due to the inadequate working conditions, with the result that workers are maimed and killed in large numbers.

In 1973 the cases of accidents totalled up to 58,485 and there were casualties in 59,371 workers. The number of workers suffering from the occupational and other diseases accounts for 60 per cent of their total number. Sky-rocketing commodity prices make it even more difficult for them to eke out a living.

The peasants also find it hard to maintain their living, though they keep toiling throughout a year. They are obliged to deliver 50-60 per cent of their harvest as farm rent and are exploited by usurers through the interest as high as 40-50 per cent of the principal. Production dwindles year by year owing to the reactionary agricultural policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

At present 80-90 per cent of the peasant family units are in a state of chronical famine and 1.6 million of them are foodless at all.

The amount of debt reaches 30,000-40,000 *won* per peasant family unit.

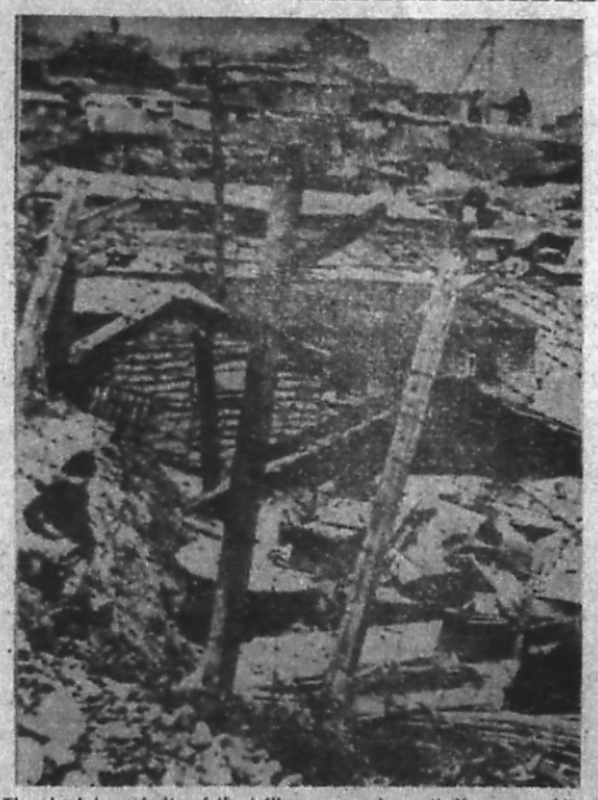
Their living standards are inordinately low.

Small and middle businessmen and other people belonging to petty propertied class go bankrupt one after another, harshly oppressed and plundered by US imperialism, its stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and comprador capitalists.

All these facts are a striking testimonial to the term "heaven" where the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats are enjoying a pompous life by amassing huge wealth and the "hell" where the lives of workers, peasants and other toiling masses are getting ever more miserable. This is what the south Korean society is like.

Elimination of these social evils rampant in south Korea will be impossible so far as US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are left intact as they are now.

Kim Pyong



The absolute majority of the toiling masses in south Korea are obliged to live in these improvised huts, the result of the anti-popular policy of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

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